Pittsburgh Gazette.

EUSEBIL BARRETT...D. P. WILLIAMS...D. L. BAYON...D. B. FERGUSON

R. BRRETT & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1859.

EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.—The colored men of Chicago have had a large meeting, at which the following resolution was adopted, and a committee appointed to correspond with the Haytien authorities on the subject:

"We believe that the Republic of Hayti offers to the colored emigrant from a life of degradation and slavery in the United States, facilities for the improvement of his moral and intellectual condition, superior to any spot on the American continent; and we believe it to be not only a wise stroke of policy, but the imperative duty of every *free* colored man in the United States to make Hayti his future home, and as soon as is consistent with the duty which he owes to himself and the four millions of friends in bonds."

On the other hand, Mr. Redpath, who has lately visited Hayti, writes to the N. Y. *Tribune* discouraging the blacks from emigrating to that island until they have better assurances of protection than they now have. He says that if they accept President Geffrard's invitation to emigrate there, without conditions of protection and the privilege of leaving if dissatisfied, they will find themselves cast among a strange population, helpless and defenceless, and debarred from leaving until the government grants them leave. The advice of Redpath is good. Hayti may be a desirable place to emigrate to; but let those who are tempted to go be sure, before going, that they are not walking into a trap.

HORACE GREELEY announces in the *Tribune* that he purposes taking a trip westward this season through Kansas and the alleged gold region at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains; thence through Utah and the Great Basin, to California; returning across the Continent or by the Isthmus, as circumstances shall dictate. He purposes to leave New York on the 9th or 10th of May, and to reach it on his return between the 10th and the 25th of September. He will try to look in on the first distinctively Republican Convention of the Freemen of Kansas, which meets at Ossawatamie on the 18th of May, and to start westward from Leavenworth or Lawrence soon afterward. He will also look at Oregon, if time should serve.

He will, of course, correspond with the *Tribune*, and we shall look with interest for what he may have to say.

THE speeches in the British Parliament on the War question show the sympathies of the Derby Ministry to be with the Austrians in the pending European complications; and those of the opposition, while deprecating war and earnestly solicitous for peace, show that the sympathy of the leaders is with Italy and against Austria. This question, much more than that of Parliamentary Reform, will influence the elections which were to follow soon after the dissolution of Parliament; and as the popular feeling was evidently on the side of Liberalism in Italy and against the employment of English arms in support of Absolutism in Austria, it is not at all improbable that the Derby ministry would be defeated upon the issue thus unluckily introduced by themselves.

THE St. Louis *Democrat*, that able champion of free principles and true Republicanism, has been enlarged and now appears in new type. We are pleased to note its prosperity—firstly, on account of its merits, and secondly, on account of its boldness in leading the way, in the Slave States, in organizing the Republican party.—Its success in that respect shows what one bold, earnest journal can do, and that other papers in the Border States, occupying the position it originally did, could easily accomplish the same result if they would but look upon the same firmness and zeal.

A SEVERE PENALTY.—The Police of Janesville, Wisconsin, have issued the following order:

"Take Notice!—All persons residing in the city of Janesville, owning, or having in his or her possession, any dog or bitch, and suffering the same to run at large without being securely muzzled, so as to prevent their biting, will be killed if found at large after April 25th, 1859.

By order of the Mayor."

Capital punishment for the crime of murder has been abolished in Wisconsin; but it seems to be a crime greater than murder to keep an unmuzzled dog, since the Mayor notifies all such persons that they will be killed, if found at large.

THE WAR QUESTION.

EXPLANATIONS IN PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Lords, April 18th, Lord Malmesbury, in calling attention to the state of affairs on the Continent, said it would be fresh in the memory of the House that in the beginning of this year a conversation had occurred which showed that the relations between France and Austria were not on so satisfactory a footing as could have been desired, while the relations of this country with all parts of the world were so encouraging that we were well fitted to take the part of mediators. He then briefly reviewed the position of the three principal Powers in regard to this country and observed that, although connected with Austria by similarity of race and ancient alliance, the people of this country were alienated from her by the policy which Austria had pursued in Italy. No statesman in this country would for a moment deny the rights of Austria—rights which had been acquired by conquest, inheritance and treaty, precisely in the same way as this country held many of its own possessions. These rights were secured by treaties which we had signed, and which every Government was bound to uphold. But a true cause of complaint against Austria arose from her interference with the other Italian States beside Lombardy. In passing to Sardinia, he said that a strong feeling in her favor existed in this country by the assimilations of her institutions to our own, and he regretted that after her noble conduct in the late war, she should have so far forgotten that military glory ought not to be the sole object of a Government—for it was from this cause that the present difficulties had arisen. It was difficult he observed, to understand why France should involve itself in this question; but France had thought fit to unite her cause with Sardinia, and to assert her right to look into the affairs of Italy in opposition to Austria. Such was the state of affairs in February, at which period Lord Cowley was dispatched to Vienna. Thoroughly conversant with the views of the French Government in regard to the Italian question, Lord Cowley had calmly and as a friend discussed the subject with Count Buol. It was a matter for regret that Lord Cowley had not been allowed then and there to mediate, as there would have been more chance of a successful result than at present. Lord Cowley, on his return from Paris, found that negotiations had been going on between France and Russia during his absence, the consequence of which was a proposal from Russia that a Congress of the five great Powers should be held, to which proposal her Majesty's Government had agreed, as they felt they should incur too heavy a responsibility by refusing. On the 22d of March Baron Brunow had proposed to him the bases on which the Congress should take place to which he (Lord Malmesbury) added the stipulation that the treaties of 1815 should be left undisturbed. To these stipulations the five Powers had agreed, but subsequently two collateral questions arose as to the composition of the Congress and the disarmament of the Powers antagonistic to each other. Much discussion had taken place on these points, the latter of which had, he regretted to say, not been yet settled. It was the opinion, however, of her Majesty's Government that a disarmament was necessary previous to the assembling of the Congress. The Congress was to consist of the five great Powers; but, as the questions to be considered affected the social and political importance of Italy, he thought that the different Italian nations should be represented, and it had therefore been proposed that these nations should be invited to attend, and admitted when the Congress wished to hear them. There were two precedents for this course—the Congress of Laybach, and the Congress of 1830, to settle the disputes between Belgium and Holland. In such a decision there was no derogatory to the dignity of the Sardinia would therefore not be opposed, but invited with others to send a delegate to put the Congress. Narrating the counter-proposals which had been made for a disarmament of Austria and France he said, as a disarmament, the time and mode of carrying on that it would be much easier for a commission, including Congress should discuss subjects. Sardinia had written on the same footing as the ground of her Congress. He regretted that he could not give a more satisfactory account of these negotiations, but it might be presumed for their own credit the Government had used every effort to avert a war which would be no common one, but would be a theatre for the dreams of the wildest theorists and the most unprincipled adventurers.

Lord Claredon wished that Lord Malmesbury could have made a more satisfactory statement previous to the dissolution of Parliament, in order to allay public anxiety. Assuming, he said, that the various Governments were sincere and not pursuing a policy they were ashamed to avow, it was hard to conceive how matters had arrived at their present state. They had all declared their intention of not attacking each other England and Prussia had done their best to mediate, but still armaments were going on among them. In France everything denoted a campaign. Sardinia was draining her resources to support her army, and the war spirit of Germany could be hardly repressed; and yet, although they were all clamorous for a Congress, they could not agree on the conditions on which that Congress was to meet. Passing to the discussions that had taken places to a general disarmament, he thought that matters had gone too far, for none of the parties would now trust each other. If, however, there existed a real desire for peace the whole business might be concluded by a Congress in a fortnight. At present it was hard to know what a Congress was wanted for. If it were to alter the territories of Austria in Italy, Austria would not recognize the power of the Congress of 1859 to abrogate the settlements of the Congress of 1815. If it were that Austria was to abandon the Papal territory, Austria was ready to do so if France would abandon Rome. He agreed with Lord Malmesbury that Lord Cowley might have finished this business satisfactorily at Vienna, if he had had the power. He objected to the alteration of the treaties of Vienna, for he thought they had answered their object in preserving the peace of Europe. The object of these treaties, he explained, had been to create a barrier against France in the North of Italy, and it was by the universal wish of Europe that Austria had been secured in her possessions there. So far as Austria stood on treaties she ought to receive the support of the other Powers; but she had no right to transgress the limits of the territory assigned her, and ought not to be allowed to reduce the other States of Italy to a condition of political vassalage.

Lord Derby thanked Lord Clarendon and Parliament for not embarrassing Government in the present condition of affairs, as the best chance of maintaining peace was that it should be well understood by Europe that no difference existed on that point in the English Parliament. There could be no doubt, after the stipulation added by the Foreign Secretary to the four points of Baron Brunow, of the intention of the Austrian and of the four great Powers who had consented to that stipulation, to maintain the treaties of 1815; it was indeed a *sine qua non* of the Congress. The course taken by the Ministry had been one calculated to prevent war in Europe, but he could not help concurring that there might have been a greater chance of success if the matter had been left in the hands of Lord Cowley, who had succeeded in laying down bases on which France and Austria were disposed to treat. The proposals of Russia, from which it was impossible for the Government to have withheld their consent, had introduced all the subsequent difficulties. It quite agreed that it did seem hard to reconcile the expressed desire for a Congress with the military preparations on both sides. Much of these difficulties was due to the King of Sardinia's words, that "a cry of anguish came from Italy, and he could not endure it." When such words were used it was natural that Austria should make preparations on a large scale, although President had nothing to fear from Austria as long as she kept within her own bounds. He agreed with Lord Clarendon as to the injurious results of the treaties which Austria had entered into with the Italian States, and thought it would be wise for her to reconsider them. In regard to the Papal States he thought that it would be best to leave that matter to France and Austria during the Congress, allowing the Pope a voice in the question. The time was now nearly come, he said, when it was a question whether a Congress should be held at all, and when the terms on which such a Congress should be held ought to be known. The time, in fact, was nearly at hand when England would have to say that the time for trifling had gone by, and she would therefore withdraw from interfering in affairs where she could not do so effectually. If there were a war, which God forbid! it would not be localized in Italy; it would be impossible to confine it to that country; it would extend itself, and involve the world in universal conflagration. It would, in accordance with treaties, bring the whole of Germany into the field, and it would be impossible for this country to look unmoved on the occupation of the Adriatic and Mediterranean, and it would be as impossible to confine such a war within limits as to foresee who would be drawn into its vortex. The policy of this country in such an event was neutrality—but if neutrality, it must be an armed neutrality; and he hoped that the decision of her Majesty's Government would meet with the assent of Parliament. He trusted that the storm might pass without breaking. The chance of peace, however, would be immeasurably strengthened in Europe if it were known that this country would not remain an unmoved spectator of any point in which her honor was concerned.

In the House of Commons, M. D'Israel, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a statement on the subject of the Italian question similar to that made in the House of Lords.

Lord Palmerston said he believed her Majesty's Government had acted from a sense of duty in engaging in these informal negotiations, though he thought that, had they been of a more formal character, they might have had a more successful issue. It was natural that Austria should have wished that the negotiations at the Congress should have been preceded or accompanied by a general disarmament; but it was an unreasonable condition that Sardinia alone should disarm, and he thought her Majesty's Government were right in objecting it. He was glad to hear that France and Austria had agreed to the principle of a general disarmament; but it appeared to him that the going into a long discussion as to this point, instead of discussing in Congress thereal questions at issue, would be a waste of time. Why should not the Congress meet at once and settle the material points in dispute, instead of discussing the vague question of a general disarmament? This would require a long space of time, and, if its adjustment was to be preliminary to the negotiations, they would be postponed indefinitely. The Congress might meet at once and discuss and settle the real questions upon which the peace of Europe depended. Let France and Austria withdraw their troops from Central Italy, and pledge themselves that under no circumstances, at any future time, should they return; the Congress then might, if it pleased, go into the question of the amelioration of Italy in general. But the withdrawal of the foreign troops would lay a foundation for reforms in the States south of the Po. The present difference arose from the indisposition of Sardinia to disarm unless admitted to the Congress. As the force of Sardinia was so much less than that of Austria, the latter need not be alarmed, and England and France might set her at ease in this respect. No doubt, it might be said that Sardinia was not one of the great leading Powers of Europe; but she was a member of the Conference at Paris, and she might be said to stand in an analogous position now. She was also one of the parties called upon to disarm, and if that question was to be discussed in the Congress she might say she had a right to be there and be a party to the discussion. He trusted that no Government would be so blind to its duties, to itself, to its subjects, to Europe, and to mankind, as to enter into a war without necessity, which would be not merely a fault but a crime.

Mr. T. Duncombe said the state of Italy was a disgrace to civilized Europe, and he wanted to know what hope there was for Italy in these negotiations. He insisted that Sardinia ought to be represented at the Congress, the reasons of Count Cavour were, in his opinion, unanswerable; yet the five great Powers tyrannically said she should not be present to plead the cause of Italy. Italy must be rid of Austria before the peace and happiness of her people could be secured.

Mr. Gladstone expressed his regret at the remarks of Mr. Duncombe, which, in his opinion, tended to widen inconveniently the field of discussion. Until he was aware that the policy of her Majesty's Government had taken a wrong turn he should be doing an injury by adopting a tone of accusation. There were, however, two observations which fell from the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon which he was unwilling to put the construction they would bear. He had said that the conduct of Austria throughout these complications had been marked by a spirit of dignified conciliation, and that that of Sardinia had been perplexing and ambiguous. He questioned the justice of both these observations. He did not think that the refusal of Sardinia to disarm justified this accusatory expression.

Lord J. Russell said but for a remark of Mr. Duncombe he should not have taken part in this discussion, because, first, he concurred in all that had fallen from Lord Palmerston, and, secondly, he felt deeply the responsibility attaching to everything which was said in that House, and feared he might drop a word that might impair the prospects of peace. As to the admission of Sardinia to the Congress, though the Government might be embarrassed by the proposal of Russia, acceded to by the Emperor of the French, he thought it would be conducive to the interests of peace to admit Sardinia to the Congress. As to the real points in dispute, the House had no certain knowledge of the demands of the different Powers and what were the real causes of the disagreement. As her Majesty's Government had not communicated them to the House, it would not be prudent to speculate upon them. He could only say that, at all events, he hoped they would enter into no engagements burdensome to the people of this country without the knowledge of Parliament.

[For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Messrs. Editors:—I wish to say a word in behalf of a true, tried and trustworthy man, whom some amphibious correspondent of the *True Press*, of this city, would *doubtfully*, or perhaps *insidiously*, mistreat on the much-talked-of Tax Question. I refer to A. H. Burns. I have known him from the time whereof my memory runs not to the contrary—the whole neighborhood in which he lives, knows him, and always has known him to be in political affairs what all concede he is in private affairs—an exemplary man. In political matters he has always taken an active part, and in the course of a long and useful life, he has not a political antecedent that would not stand the rigid test of the rightminded man. In fact if his antecedents were to pass before our eyes in a panoramic view, we would find them presenting us with a train of consistency which can only result from well understood principles being rigidly adhered to. Not like too many men, he has been upright because he had no opportunity to be led astray. Responsible men will testify (Democrats, too,) that A. H. Burns is not a mushroom anti tax man; but on the contrary *opposed the subscriptions in the first place*. Like a provident farmer, he, in public affairs, had one eye on the *present* and the other on the future. But this is not all. A little over a year ago, he was elected Supervisor as a Republican Anti-Tax candidate over a Democratic Anti-Tax candidate by a majority of 300, in a township (Finding) that has never gone Republican within my recollection. Such is the confidence *at home* in the long standing anti-tax principles of A. H. Burns. Firm and determined he will maintain them.

[For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette]

THE LORD'S PRAYER.—In the *Gazette* of Tuesday of last week is given a translation of a Saxon version of the Lord's Prayer, made by Alfred, Bishop of Durham, circ. A. D. 900, in which the modern doxology at the end is omitted. As an opposing authority, older by more than 500 years, there are given, below, the concluding words (with the Latin translation) of a version made in the latter half of the 4th century, (circ. A. D. 360,) in the Moeso-Gothic dialect, by Ulphilas, Bishop of Mœsia, A. D. 360-380:

MOESO-GOTHIC.	LATIN.
Unte Theina ist thindangardi, jah mahts, jah vulthus, in aivins. Amen.	*Nam Tuum est regnum, et potentia, et gloria, in secula. Amen.*

The original Moeso-Gotnic, with its Latin version, is given—1st, because it will add doubly to the weight of the authority; 2d, that the learned editor, and others equally learned, may verify the genuineness of the extract, and assure themselves that they are not imposed on; and 3d, that the importance of the question demands a treatment not less dignified than this. J.

DEATH OF HENRY LEWIS.—Henry Lewis, who has for many years been connected with the mercantile interests of Cincinnati, and who was closely and consistently identified with the Liberty party, of which his brother Samuel, lately deceased, was a leader, died at his residence in this city, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Lewis was one of the pioneers in the pork business. He was a bold and extensive operator, and made and lost a great many fortunes in this branch of trade.

Three or four years since, his reverses were severe, and from these he had not been able to recover; and for two years past, he did but little, comparatively and that under great disadvantages. His ambition was rather to operate largely than to make money, and his inability to regain the position in mercantile life that he lost through misfortune, broke his proud spirit, and brought on bodily infirmities which cut him off in the prime of manhood. He was about 55 years of age.—*Cin. Gaz.*

LITERARY CONTAGION.—Mr. James Hannay has lately published a story entitled "Hearts and Trumps." Mr. Sala is now writing a series of pages for a London weekly, which he calls "Make your Game," and Mr. Howadji Curtis is publishing a tale with the title of "Trumps." The whole pack of imitators will probably shuffle along and try to follow suit after such distinguished lead. The result will probably be a display of showbills of volumes, with such titles as the "Odd Trick," "Third Hand High," "When in Doubt Take the Trick," "Four by Honors and Six by Cards, or an Excursion to Dorchester," etc., etc.—*Bos. Tran.*

BOERHAAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.—FEMALES SUFFERING WITH NATURE AND DEBILITY.—A TONIC STIMULANT, suitable to those peculiar periods in the life of every female, when nature, or a sudden shock, has long been a desiderata in the medical world, something to be retained as a necessary component of every well-furnished Family Medicine Chest, to which, at these seasons, recourse may be had, with the confidence of finding relief from the usual and unfortunate consequences of weakness, with perfect freedom from all consequences, yet without having taken a medicine possessing antagonistic principles, to render dangerous another medicine, should it be subsequently required by the peculiarity of the disease.

All these conditions we believe to be perfectly fulfilled in *Boerhaave's Holland Bitters*. From the nature of the disease we have alluded to, we have not thought proper to parade the testimony of those who have substantially afforded us the evidence of the truth of the assertions we have made—Both in and every word can be substantiated to the satisfaction of the most incredulous. We offer one of the most sure and certain remedies for this class of afflictions and all those, or either peculiar to the sex, or not, which result from weakness of any particular organ, or general debility of the system. We offer a sure almost magical, yet the correct and safe remedy. It communicates no violent shock to the system, but gently stimulates it through the whole frame, renews the vital energy to normal action, and, while enabling nature to throw off the cause, effectually eradicates the effects of disease.

Are you nauseated in early morning, and spoiled in time? We earnestly request you to try the half of a teaspoonful—It cures, will cure, Yet we positively guarantee—A wineglass of energy, and a cheerful, healthy feeling, succeeds the disgust of the morning.

Are you subject to nausea before or after eating? Try one teaspoonfull for each meal. As a social bitter it is a most delicious cordial, which all may use, and, in the same quantity, feel no ill effects from